

ALLIES WILL HOLD PRE-GENOA SESSION

Lloyd George, on Arriving,
Announces a Preliminary
Conference.

RUSSIA AS TH CRUX

Baltic Powers Seem Determined to Force Disarmament Issue.

ITALY IS HOPEFUL

Pope Evades Criticism, Addressing Views to Archbishop of Genoa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Genoa, April 8.—Prime Minister Lloyd George's arrival to-day in the brilliant sunshine seemed, in the opinion of the Italian spectators, to mark the definite emergence from the gloomy mists of the last four years. The handsome railway station was adorned with flags. Although great numbers of soldiers and carabinieri, police and sailors were in evidence, the peaceful civilian note predominated.

The British Premier was accompanied by his wife. The reception committee were in civilian dress, and a good humored crowd surrounded Mr. Lloyd George as he came out of the station. There was little applause but the people doffed their hats as the Premier's motor passed close by the great statue of Christopher Columbus, at whom the Premier glanced as though to gain inspiration from the discoverer of the New World for escape through the reefs which threaten the Old World.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Allies will hold a preliminary meeting tomorrow to consider their program. He announced that the conference has aroused the world's attention to an unexpected degree. It may go further than his sponsors meant it to go.

Disarmament Looms Up.

The Baltic delegates speak of raising the question of disarmament, owing to the intolerable burden of their military forces, on which they have to spend more than 30 per cent. of their revenue and to which they are obliged to give the best of their youth, which is drawn from productive work, and naturally imbued with the militaristic spirit.

As the Baltic States considered this point at the preliminary conference with the Soviet delegation and the Poles in Riga last week, and as the Poles are the connecting link between the Baltic union and the Little Entente, this eastern European combination may force the issue of disarmament. Thus the conference may be hurried into paths which it was not intended it should tread.

Certainly the conference is becoming a bigger affair than its originators ever suspected, owing to the wave of popular enthusiasm and the hopes for the economic restoration of Europe, which are overwhelming Genoa.

The Pope's remarkable letter to the conference to the Archbishop of Genoa was published prominently in all the Italian papers, and especial interest was aroused by his remark that though treaties and the reparation question are not touched, discussions between the victors and the vanquished may create a better spirit.

Pope's Diplomatic Move.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent was informed authoritatively that the Pope had intended to interfere directly in the conference by a diplomatic document addressed to the foreign agents accredited to the Vatican, but decided not to do so owing to the cold reception given by the Entente to that famous document wherein the late Pope Benedict XV. called the war "a useless struggle." Therefore, Pius XI. availed himself of the pastoral of the Archbishop of Genoa, writing a response tactfully expressing his strong feeling about the task of the conference, without exposing himself to the possibility of being regarded as interfering.

Further proof of the hopes excited by the Genoa conference is shown in the innumerable resolutions passed by all sorts of Italian associations, religious and secular, communist and reactionary.

The foreign newspapers which panned the conference are sending their best correspondents in the fear that, after all, Genoa may be the turning point in Europe's post-bellum history.

The interest taken by the church is shown in the fact that on the opening of the conference the Archbishop of Genoa will enter by the door reserved for the delegates, and he will attend all the meetings publicly held, though taking no part in the work.

It is reported that the King of Italy will come to Genoa next week, but this report has not been confirmed. Carlo Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, called upon Mr. Lloyd George to-day at the Villa Albertina, and spent several hours discussing the program.

That which makes the conference important in spite of all attempts to belittle it and to limit its scope is the appearance of the Germans and the Russians for the first time, on equal terms, at a pan-European conference.

Even the man in the street feels that if economic affairs are not settled this time, civilization will crash. He feels that the Genoa conference marks a new departure on the road to safety. Another thing that augments the distinction of the gathering is the number of delegates participating, even Portugal and Luxembourg being represented. Japan is sending no less than fifty, including her Ambassador to London.

Soviet Limits Concessions.

Moscow, April 8 (Associated Press).—Telegraph and radio arrangements have been completed to keep Premier Lenin and other Soviet officials in constant touch with developments at the Genoa economic conference. George Tchitcherine, leading delegate, and his colleagues have plenary powers, it was said to-day, but definite limits have been set on concessions which they may make.

Propositions for a new treaty, naturally will be transmitted to Moscow. Whatever preliminary bargaining there may be, actual results probably will depend upon contemporaneous developments.

Germany Expects Talk of World Loan at Genoa

BERLIN, April 8 (Associated Press).—Germany's answer to the latest note of the Reparations Commission is on its way to Paris. It is stated here that the German Government is not averse to permitting the Reparations Commission to make an investigation for determining the nation's financial position from time to time, stipulating, however, that the commission should not be allowed to exercise the right of control or other interference. The note, it is understood, touches on the question of an international loan and permits the conclusion that Germany expects the subject will be discussed at the Genoa conference.

ments both at Genoa and in Russia, Soviet officials said to-day.

Two important factors during the last month are believed in Moscow to have influenced Russia against any concessions that would tend to remove the Government monopoly on foreign trade or to sacrifice even in the slightest measure any political monopoly that the Soviet Government maintains.

One of these factors is the obvious sentiment of the Communist party against any further retreat toward capitalism. Premier Lenin's reiterated declaration that the economic retreat has ended has been taken seriously at home. The other development is the "diplomatic victories" of the Soviet delegates in Riga and Berlin, which leaders here contend have strengthened Russia's hand immensely.

Several Government leaders in close touch with developments have informed the correspondent that Russia does not expect much material economic aid in the form of an international loan at Genoa, since the absence of America seems to have been taken seriously at home. It is impossible or at least greatly limited. However, Soviet Russia does hope for some sort of political rapprochement with the world Powers and perhaps for recognition by some of them.



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Premier Lenin, Leon Trotsky, Minister of War; M. Stalin, Commissar for Labor and Peasant Inspection; M. Dzerzhinsky, Commissar for Communication and the Interior, and Leo Kamaneff, Chief of Soviet Legation Abroad—Russia's "Big Five," who compose the political bureau of the Communist party's executive committee—are not at Genoa, but at home. Whatever may be the results economically it is they who are endeavoring to put affairs into shape at home.

LEADERS ACT TO KEEP POLITICS OUT OF GENOA

Feared as Rock on Which
Conference May Split.

GENOA, April 8 (Associated Press).—How to prevent the forthcoming economic conference from losing its proclaimed economic principle and from falling into a purely political convulsion, precarious into its possibilities and admittedly a supreme danger, is preoccupying the chief delegates at Genoa, but at home. Whatever may be the results economically it is they who are endeavoring to put affairs into shape at home.

Publicists assembled here from many countries to observe the proceedings openly insist that the conference will fundamentally and inevitably be of a political nature, and not economic, pointing as proof to the profound political jealousies now permeating Europe and also to the national and racial ambitions and problems due to dividing the continent into new and smaller states.

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ASK GENOA TO REMOVE ALL BARRIERS TO TRADE

LONDON, April 8 (Associated Press).—An important appeal to the Genoa Conference, containing the signatures of about 800 men representing the financial, shipping and industrial spheres of the United Kingdom, will be despatched Monday.

It respectfully urges the conference not merely to recommend removal of all post-war restrictions on trade, but to agree upon such further measures as will insure the progressive liberation of trade and commerce throughout the world. This, it points out, is one of the chief means whereby economic prosperity can be restored.

Among the signers are Baron Inchausti, Viscount Cowdray, Sir Walter Runciman, Sir Alfred Booth, Sir John Brunner, Sir Charles McCara and Sir Drummond Fraser.

PARIS 'TEMPS' SCENTS ANGLO-AMERICAN PACT

PARIS, April 8.—Great Britain is notifying France that interest might be demanded on war loans to France in the fall did not expect to get either interest or principal, says the Temps in concluding an article analyzing the situation. The paper suggests, rather, that Great Britain probably intended, by imitating the American stand, to cause a change in the American attitude. "Or," the Temps asks, "are Great Britain and America planning to make the world submit to Anglo-American hegemony based on the power of money?"

It is not generally known, the paper says, that France is actually paying the Bank of England 7½ per cent. interest on £65,000,000.

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